## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

Amend the following paragraph(s):

**[0012]** -- Advantageously, the energy storage device can include a compression spring assembly with an adjustable spring pretension and/or a disk spring assembly which secures the spindle rod of the spindle drive against rotation relative to the drive element in the form of a spindle nut coupled to the spindle rod and thus secures the spindle nut against rotation relative to the stationary housing.--.

**[0026]** --The difference between the spindle drive 12 depicted in FIG. 3 and the first embodiment depicted in FIG. 2 resides mainly in a differently configured energy storage device. In the following description, parts corresponding with those in FIG. 2 will be identified, where appropriate, by corresponding reference numerals increased by "100". The spindle drive 12 of FIG. 3 is implemented as a disk spring assembly 23, which not only helps boosting the power of the electric motor 117, 118, but also non-rotatably couples the spindle rod 115 with the stator 117 on the housing side of housing 113 due to the torsional stiffness of the disk spring assembly 23. The pretension of the spring can be adjusted by an adjusting nut 24, allowing the amplification effect of the disk spring assembly 23 to be individually adapted to the power requirements of the respective spindle drive 12. Moreover, a releasable locking device, which

is controlled by impulses and is disposed between the rotor 118 and the receiving element 114, is used instead of the friction brake which can control the braking power. In the engaged state, the releasable locking device transfers the spring force exerted on to the spindle rod 115 to the receiving element 114 by way of the spindle nut 120 and the rotor 118. The releasable locking device is formed as a switchable coupling or as a one-way lock which is effective in the feed direction of the spindle rod 115, but is freewheeling in the return stroke direction. As mentioned above, the spindle drive 12 is particularly suited for controlling the stroke of the plasticizing unit 2 between the injection and return stroke positions. In other aspects, the construction and operation of the spindle drive 12 of FIG. 3 corresponds essentially to that of the first embodiment depicted in FIG. 2, with the exception of the counterpressure control.--.

**[0027]** -- It will be understood that the mechanical control mechanism 21 [[and 25, respectively,]] can also be arranged between the spindle rod 15, 115 and a housing section, or between the spindle rod 15, 115, respectively, and the corresponding spindle nut 20, 120.--

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